727 361 ,742 municipally owned houses (more than 22 million square feet of housing space) and 3,600 privately owned houses comprising 5½ million square feet of space.

[361] As a result more than 200,000 inhabitants of Kiev have been made homeless.

The Germans gutted Kiev's industrial plants of their equipment and shipped it to Germany. They destroyed the buildings of industrial enterprises including the machine-building plants "Bolshevik" and "Red Excavator", which had supplied industry, agriculture and transport with machinery, implements, and spare parts.

They blew up the textile mills, a spinning and knitting mill, the Gorky clothing factory, the first, fourth and eighth shoe factories, and other plants; blew up, destroyed or burned down the electric-power stations, the trolley cars and trolley buses, the water supply system and the drainage system. They destroyed mechanized bakeries and other establishments.

●[368] The very important railway junction Kiev-Darnitza was destroyed with all its tracks, equipment, and installations as well as all station buildings and the depot at the station Kiev I.

City of Kharkov (Population in 1939: 833,432).

In connection with the third anniversary of the liberation of Kharkov, "the second capital of the Ukraine", the following figures on destruction and the extent of rehabilitation have been made known.

727 361 362 Before the war Kharkov had 41 million square feet of housing floor space. The Germans destroyed about half of all the flats. In the three years since liberation, six million square feet of housing floor space have been restored. The people of Kharkov have also restored 293 big plants and factories, including the famous tractor works, an electro-mechanical plant, a turbo-generator works and machine tool, and agricultural implements and other plants[1].

Dniepropetrovsk (Population in 1939: 500,662).

In this city 30 per cent. of the homes, 80 per cent. of the industry, and 70 per cent. of schools and other cultural institutions were destroyed. The UNRRA Mission reports that reconstruction has been very slow, and is hampered by shortages of food, shelter and equipment. In 1946 many of the residents of Dniepropetrovsk were still living in huts contrived of straw and clay, under a tar paper roof.

Kremenchug (Population in 1939: 89,553).

In April 1946, when members of the UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine

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1 Soviet Monitor, London, September 12, 1946.

SU 464 874 The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. increased by 3 million. Vocational schools and factory training centres graduated thousands of skilled workers, and improved the skill of several millions already employed.

SU 727 433 652 Of the districts which suffered occupation, economic rehabilitation as well as capital construction amounting to 17,500 million roubles in 1946 made it possible to increase their industrial output by 28 per cent. as compared with 1945. Pravda writes - "the factories, mills, pits, power stations, towns and villages which were destroyed by the enemy are being revived one by one...."[1]

In the Ukraine

U 727 433 327 The Ukraine has been likened to one big building site, where more than 500,000 workers are engaged in restoring industrial plants and municipal buildings.[2] In the Donets Basin, the coal output of 1946 was 30 per cent. higher than that of 1945. In the Ukrainian iron and steel industry, 21 blast furnaces, 58 steel-smelting furnaces, 60 metal and pipe-rolling mills, and 71 coke batteries were at work by January 1947. Of 104 machine-building factories to be restored, 102 were already producing goods, and mastering the production of improved types of machinery. The Kharkov transport machine-building works was preparing to build long-distance steam engines; and the tractor works was increasing its production, as were many other factories.

U 727 433 393 398 In 1946 the Kharkov turbo-generator works made a 100,000 kilowatt turbine and one of 50,000 kilowatts. At Dniopropetrovsk, a lorry factory was being built; and in Odessa and Lvov, automobile assembly works were under construction. Great work was also being done in the development of light industry, food processing, chemical works, and other branches of industry.

U 727 433 377 After three years' work of restoration the Dnieper Dam had been rebuilt in the main, and the housing for the power station erected. By the end of 1946 the capacity of Ukrainian power stations had reached 70 per cent. of pre-war.

U 362 368 Since the liberation over 104.5 million square feet of floor space had been restored in the Ukraine. Over half a million of the 590,000 houses destroyed by the Germans were restored or built anew in Ukrainian villages; and more than 13,000 cultural institutions in the villages and 118,000 auxiliary buildings on the farms.[2]

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1 Pravda, quoted by Soviet News, London, January 22, 1946

2 Soviet Monitor, London, January 23, 1947.